# NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

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### BEE PASTURAGE.

We have often thought that there was not so much attention paid to the providing pasturage, if we may so call it, for bees as there ought to be. The principal trouble is to get such vegetables in sufficient quantity around them as will blossom early in the spring, and afford them such food as their wants require. The earliest blossom that we have in this latitude is the commons wamp willow. But very little thought or care is taken of this shrub. It is generally cut down and other shrubs spared which do not blossom till late in the season, whereas it should be saved and increased. It may very easily be multiplied by cutting off and sticking down branches here and there, which will take root and grow, and afford fine pasturage for them. It is an object to plant them in wet and waste places. The species of willow most prevalent here is not so limber and tough as many of the other species. Would it not be well to introduce the other kinds, such as are used for basket and wicker work? These might be suffered to grow, and part of the twigs be cut off annually and sold for the purposes of basket making and the others left to blossom for the bee.

The next earliest blossom is probably the alder, which does not yield quite so much food for bees as the willow—but they use it however to good advantage. Next the elm and the maple and the little fragrant creeping ground laurel or mayflower *(Epigea repens)* and the birch and the hazel.

They also need food late in the season, and such autumnal plants as linger late should be spared for them. Buck wheat and hemp should be sown, and the witch hazel which throws out its blossoms late in October, and sometimes not till November, should be suffered to grow here and there, that they may take a sip now and then when they venture out during the gleamings of a November sun. Many are apt to think these kind of shrubs useless, because they do not yield some luscious fruit or useful product directly into their hands, when no doubt myriads of living beings are dependent upon them for existence, and even the lordly insect, *man*, may be indebted to them for more of his comforts than he is aware of.—*Maine Farmer.*

### CHINESE MULBERRY.

The first genuine seed of this plant ever had in this country, was obtained by the Secretary of our Agricultural Society, through an American Missionary resident at Canton. It was distributed among individuals here and various experiments have been made and others are now making in this town, to test its adaption to our climate and superiority over the common mulberry for the feeding of silk worms. As the seedling plant is but little known in this country except in this town and its character is exciting much interest with silk growers, we have tried, through Dr Stebbins, to collect such facts about the nature and cultivation of the plants. The Secretary says—

"This seed was probably the first and only true seed ever imported. It was sowed in drills, and where not planted too deep did well; some was sown as late as the month of August and did well. The seed should be planted only about one fourth of an inch in depth. The leaves attained a good size, more than 10 inches by 9, and probably would have grown to a greater size, had not the leaves been killed by the early severe frost, which destroyed many other of a much firmer wood; the roots have, however, been well preserved and will answer well for trasplanting this spring—those who have made engagements for them will be supplied, and can have more if wanted and applied for soon.

There is one distinctive peculiarity between the leaves of the seedling Chinese Mulberry of the last year and the leaves of plants or trees which have been long in the country, propagated from cuttings or layers, while the leaves of the latter are pendulous, having the appearance of debility—the former from the seed give out a leaf of stout texture, of equal size, without any appearance of debility, equally soft, silky, and as congenial to the constitution of the worm. For feeding worms one pound of the Chinese mulberry is said to be equal to nearly double that quantity of white mulberry, probably because *young worms* will not or cannot eat the fibres and stems of the white mulberry, while of the Chinese leaf the worms eat stem and all, a great saving in feed. It is agreed among horticulturists, and a fact acknowledged by nursery men, that trees propagated by cuttings or shoots, are not as long-lived as those from seed. This circumstance is highly favorable to the culture of the Chinese seedling.

Although the climate of New England may be congenial to the growth and culture of the Chinese mulberry, and that trees have withstood the severity of several winters, even in open and exposed situations, because these trees have not been disturbed by frequent hoeing about the roots, in the extensive cultivation of the Chinese mulberry, it may be prudent to accelerate the growth in the early part of the season, by frequent hoeing and stirring the earth about the plant—and by or before the middle of the month of August, it will be necessary wholly to omit stirring the earth about the roots, to impede the growth of the tree. To use the leaves for feeding worms, or for drying in a shade with a sprinkling of salt and packed away for early use the next spring. By this method the tree may acquire a more firm texture or wood. On light soil the plant will soonest cease to grow, therefore our poor light land will best answer for the propagation of the Chinese mulberry, and on such land be more likely to acquire firm wood and the capability of withstanding the severity of northern winters. But as the plant may be multiplied by cuttings or layers, to a great extent, should any person fear the severity of winter, the plants may be easily secured by laying down the plant and covering with earth, or by drawing up the earth a few inches above where the sprouts start from the foot stalk—or by taking up the roots and setting out in a cellar or out house. These several methods have been adopted with success, and have preserved the roots in a healthy condition; but the tender plants which were left in the field without any protection have suffered severely, especially in consequence of the early frost, which proved the death not only of the Chinese mulberry stock, but also some of our most hardy trees. The free circulation of the sap being thus impeded, and retained in the body of the tree, until the winter frost set in, froze the sap and in many instances opened large crevices in the bark and wood of the grape, peach, cherry and perhaps some other trees, some of which are apparently dead above the openings, and no plant in its green state, could withstand such attacks without some protection—where this has been attended to, the roots appear healthy. In setting out this spring, if the stalks of the seedling had not been killed the cultivator would have cut away the stalk to about one or two inches above the root before transplanting, that vigorous shoots should put forth from the root to form layers. The coming season, a leading stalk may be left for a standard tree, the lower branches bent down for layers, secured in place by forked sticks, covered a few inches with earth, every eye or bud would give out a branch or tree equal to the original stalk, and a corresponding root; and when wanted for removal or transplanting can be separated from the parent stock without injury.

I have this day examined a standard tree, M. Multicaulis, which was set in an exposed situation, and has stood the severity of the last three winters, as uninjured as an *elm*, *oak*, or any of the most hardy forest trees. It has attained about its greatest height, 8 feet, and is in full life to the extremity of the topmost shoot. The grass has grown about the roots, therefore, has not been much disturbed by hoeing, and in consequence acquired hard wood, the very result wanted by the cultivator of the Chinese mulberry. From the above experiment, may we not expect, that by setting the Morus Multicaulis for standard trees, and leave the earth about the roots undisturbed, that this tree will be so acclimated as to withstand our severest winters? The experiment will undoubtedly be made and the writer would be much obliged to have all and any facts which shall come to the knowledge of his friends, respecting the culture of the Morus Multicaulis, communicated to him, that the public may have the benefit of the information.

Different forms of setting out the plants or roots will probably be adopted by different cultivators, adapted to the several objects in view. If the intention shall be only to multiply the plant, the rows may be 4 to 6 feet apart and the plants three feet apart in the rows—the space between the rows may be planted with potatoes without injury to the plants and without much loss of ground.

But if the intention should be to form standard trees, for feeding worms and also for multiplying layers, then it would be proper to have the plants

set in rows about six or eight feet apart, and the same distance apart in the rows, and the space between the rows may be used for potatoes, turnips, cabbages, or other low vegetables, which would not require hoeing after the first or middle of August.—*Northampton Courier.*

### WASHING SHEEP.

It may seem somewhat early in the day, to think or say anything upon this subject, when the hills and the mountains on our frontier look so much like January, and the clouds and the air look and feel more like November than lovely smiling May. But in all probability the time is not far distant when sheep must be sheared, and ought previously to be washed. By *washed*, we mean what the word was originally designed to mean—a thorough purification from all dirt and extraneous matter by *water*, not mere sopping in a mud puddle, and then a drying upon a sand bank. But to be serious. The State of Maine annually suffers a severe loss by neglect in washing the wool upon the sheep as it ought to be. Many seem to think that the more dirt they can sell the more gain. No such thing. Saying nothing of the iniquity of the thing, it is exceedingly injurious to the reputation of the wool-grower. The buyer looks narrowly at the quality and cleanliness of the fleece, and he makes up his mind accordingly. If it be clean he will give a fair price, if it be dirty he makes a deduction, and always enough to bring the seller a loss on the actual value of the wool.

We earnestly hope that our wool-growers will see to this thing, and endeavor to have their fleeces in the finest state possible for the market. There seems to be an indication now, that the manufacturer is willing to give a fair price for fleece wool, and it is no more than just that the wool-growers should meet him in as fair a manner; with a good well washed article. By so doing the buyer will be the gainer, the seller will be the gainer, the State will be the gainer—all will be gainers.—*Maine Farmer.*

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Rhode Island Silk.—A few months since, we gave some account of the operations of the Valentine Silk Company, in this city. They were at that time just getting their plantation of Mulberry trees under way, and had commenced operating some machinery by way of experiment. Since that time, they have manufactured a considerable quantity of rich and beautiful goods, and have been so fully satisfied with the result of their experiment, that they have fitted up, in the vicinity of the Steam Cotton Factory, in this city, a building, thirty feet by ninety, three stories high, with a basement, to be devoted hereafter to the manufacture of Silk. An engine of six horse power, is already up, and the machinery will be in operation, in the course of a week. Thus as Rhode Island led the way in the manufacture of Cotton, so does she lead in the manufacture of Silk—and we do not doubt that the latter enterprize will prove to be even more beneficial to New England, than the former has ever been.

The plantation of this Company, now contains about 30,000 trees, from four to five years old, and from six to eight feet high. One of the oldest and most eminent silk culturists, in the United States, on examining this plantation a few days since, expressed the opinion that, for the next five years, its products would average half a pound of silk to the tree. The silk when wound upon the spool, is worth five dollars per pound. At this estimate, the whole product of the plantation would amount to the incredible sum of $75,000 per year. But admitting—and it is admitted on all hands—that the trees for the next five years will average one-eighth of a pound each, the product of the plantation will amount to upwards of $18,000 per year.

It is to be hoped that extensive preparations will be made during the present season, to extend the growth, of what promises to become in a few years, the great staple of New England. It is a staple too, that will require as little protection against foreign competition, as the cotton of the South, and promises to relieve us more than any thing else, from the necessity of calling for the revival of the protecting policy, after the period of limitation shall expire.—*Providence Journal.*

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### EXPERIMENTS ON BONE MANURE.

*Perth Amboy, Aug.* 9, 1834.

Mr John Hornby: Sir—Yours of the 5th inst. is at hand, and in reply to your questions respecting the use of bone dust as a manure, I would state:

1st. That I have used bone dust both on a light and on a heavy loam, without any perceptible difference in its effects.

2d. That I planted my corn in drills 5½ feet apart, strewing the bone dust in the drills at the rate of sixteen bushels per acre, the corn very good. I also planted in drills two rows manured highly with hog-pen and yard manure, and two rows with fish, neither of which are equal to corn manured with bones.

3d. I manured about an acre of grass with 25 bushels of bones spread broadcast, and found it in effect superior to any other manure I had before used for that purpose; the grass grew most luxuriantly, and was fit for the scythe two to three weeks sooner than any other around it.

4th. I also used it broadcast on oats at the rate of 24 bushels per acre. Its effects, by those who witnessed it, were said to be superior to farm-yard manure.

5th. From want of time to prepare it, I have not tried it in compost, but should suppose its effects in that way would be more immediate, from its having undergone a previous fermentation in the compost heap.

For trees I have found bone dust a most excellent manure.

Yours, respectfully, John R. Watson.

Remarks.—For the above I am indebted to Mr Hornby. Experiments, in this country, on grass and oats, have not, I believe, been before detailed in the Farmer. They are important and quite satisfactory. The number of bushels on grass is greater than I should suppose is necessary.—*New York Farmer.*

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Silk Culture.—Some of the most important discoveries in science have been the result of accident. Newton's mind was directed to inquire successfully into the principle of gravitation by the falling of a blighted apple upon his head, while reposing in the shade of a tree. Faust it is said, was led to the discovery of the art of printing by simply noticing the impression made upon a piece of parchment by some hard plate in his pocket. And the famous weighing scales, invented by Mr Thaddeus Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, and which, by some, are considered the greatest invention since the steamboat, are said to be the result of hasty cogitation in the workshop. We look at most of the important inventions of the age, and find them so simple in their first principles, that we almost involuntarily ask, why were not these things known before? Why have we been groping on for years in ignorance of principles so simple, and yet so vastly important in their practical application?

The successful culture of silk, in this country, and particularly in Vermont, may be regarded in the light of a recent discovery; and we are confident the time cannot be remote, when our farmers in Vermont will be wondering at themselves, that they should so long have deprived themselves of the rich rewards of an appropriate branch of profitable husbandry. We invite the attention of our farming readers in particular to the letter of Ambrose Spencer on the preceding page. The idea of manufacturing silk in poor houses strikes us as very important in relation to N. York. In this State, the manufacture must be carried on if at all, by all grades, for in respect to property, it may be said of us, that we are blest with a "glorious mediocrity."

The silk business must go ahead. Let every farmer who can try the experiment of raising the mulberry—wherever that flourishes, it seems to be conceded by all that the worm will thrive also. Try it.—*Vermont State Journal.*

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Serpentine,—so called from its resemblance to the spots on the skins of some serpents, is classed by geologists among primary rocks; it occurs chiefly in gneiss and mica slate, frequently in very thick beds. The colors are most generally various shades of light and dark green which are intermixt in spots and clouds; some varieties are red. When found intermixt with crystalline white marble, it constitutes a stone denominated verd antique which is highly valued for ornamental sculpture. Serpentine is easily wrought and is susceptible of a high polish; in Europe it is extensively used for trinkets, vases, boxes, &c. and occasionally for columns of a large size; articles wrought from it when polished are said to present a very beautiful appearance. This rock abounds in various parts of this State; a large bed occurs on the north side of Deerfield river, in Zoar, near the turnpike from Greenfield to Williamston; we have seen a splendid specimen from this locality. Although it exists in abundance in different sections of the country, we are not aware that much use has ever been made of it for ornamental or architectural purposes; but this, as well as other useful rocks and minerals with which this country is stored, will be more used, as wealth and refinement increases.—*Greenfield Gazette.*

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Rhubarb.—This is one of the many plants which a farmer may have in his garden, and which may be made to contribute to the delicacies of his table, and to the health and comfort of his family, with very little expense or labor. The plant is perennial, and resembles much in its habits the burdock, though the leaves and their stalks may be somewhat larger, in a good soil. A dozen plants will serve to supply a family. The leaf stalks are the parts used. The skin or cuticle is peeled off—they are then cut into quarter or half inch pieces, and used without further preparation,

with sugar and spices, like unripe gooseberries for pies and tarts, which fruit it very much resembles in flavor. It may be used in the spring, and till midsummer. Medical men ascribe to it a salutary influence upon health, particularly to children, when used in this way. The seed ripens about midsummer, at which time it may be sown.—*Cultivator.*

### MULBERRY TREE.

Directions for sowing the seed, and rearing the plants, of the White Mulberry Tree: prepared in pursuance of a resolution of the New York State Agricultural Society.

1. Prepare a good piece of garden soil, by digging and pulverizing it; lay it out in beds three or four feet broad, and rake it off smooth. Do this early in May. Sow from 12th May to the 1st June.

2. With a hoe, stick, or other instrument, proceed to make shallow drills across the bed thus prepared, from twelve to fifteen inches apart, and scatter the seed in the drills as thick as you would onion or parsnip seed; then cover half an inch with fine mould, and press it moderately down with a hoe; or when the first drill is sown and covered, place upon it a narrow strip of board and stand upon this board to sow the second drill, upon which, when sown, place the board in a like manner, and sow the third drill and proceed thus until the whole is completed. The pressure of the earth upon the seeds is to bring it in close contact with them, that they may be kept moist, and germinate readily. If the weather be dry, or the soil very light, an occasional watering at evening will be beneficial.

3. The only further care required, the first season, will be to keep the ground free from weeds and the soil moderately loose.

4. Strong plants of one year's growth may be transplanted in April into nursery rows; or the whole may be left to grow a second summer in the seed bed; the ground, as before, being kept from weeds, and occasionally stirred.

5. After two summer's growth, all the strong and healthy plants should be placed in nursery rows, which may be done thus; the good ground being prepared, as for a crop, draw a line and proceed to open a trench, of sufficient breadth and depth to admit the roots freely, leaving the side next the line straight and perpendicular. Having assorted the plants, and cut off the bruised, and shortened the top roots, a man proceeds to lay them in a trench, in their proper position, the heel of the plant towards the line, and at the distance of a foot apart: while another man with a spade or the planter with a gardener's trowel, throws in earth to hold them in their places. The trench is then to be filled, the plants set upright, and the earth trod about them. The other rows are planted in like manner, three feet apart; the ground to be kept clean during the season.

6. After standing two years in nursery, the plants will have acquired a sufficient size to plant out in the ground where they are to stand; and if intended to be grown in hedges, or as bushes, they may be taken earlier, even at two years old, from the seed bed. For hedges, plant the same as for nursery rows, at eighteen inches, the ground having been previously prepared by an ameliorating crop, as potatoes. The same precautions are necessary with mulberry as with other fruit trees, intended for standards, as to distance and planting. A broad and deep hole, partially filled with good surface mould, will always repay for extra labor. When intended to be cultivated as bushes, they may be planted thick and left untrimmed, so as to occupy the entire ground. The mulberry is generally grown in the latter way in India and some parts of Italy. It facilitates the gathering of the leaves, and affords an earlier product.

The mulberry grows well on almost any soil, and particularly in one which is stony. Upon poor, dry soils, it affords the best material for silk. An ounce of seed will give some thousand plants, and require a bed four feet broad, and forty to fifty feet long. J. BUEL, *Cor. Sec.*

*Albany, March* 15, 1835.

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CHINESE METHOD OF CULTIVATING THE MULBERRY.—The Chinese have various methods for cultivating the mulberry, all of which may be advantageously adopted in this country. One method is as follows:—In the spring, they sow the seed, in well prepared ground, in drills or by broad cast. The next year, when the plants are covered with foliage, they mow them down, in the same manner that farmers mow small bushes in their pastures, and feed the worms. Those mowings are followed until the stock becomes so stinted and exhausted as to be unable to send forth shoots, when they sow another piece of ground for the ensuing year. This crop can be daily made, except after very dry weather, in different portions of the ground, and each plant will bear to be topped three times at least before the mounting of the silk worms.

This method has several important advantages over all other methods. The leaves are gathered with trifling labor and expense—the same area of ground will produce more foliage—it enables the culturist to commence the making of silk in the course of one year—tenants from year to year, as well as owners of the soil, can secure a yearly crop of silk, and the quantity of silk can be increased or diminished according to the demand of the market or of the mannfacturers.

This method can, doubtless, be advantageously adopted in this country, subject, however, to such modifications as the variableness or vicissitudes of our climate require. Dr Pascalis, an eminent and experienced silk culturist, suggests the propriety of sowing in the latter part of the summer, and also to gather and dry carefully the foliage before using.—*Silk Culturist.*

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THE SILK CULTURE.—The culture of the mulberry tree, and the production of silk, appears at this time to be drawing the attention of the people of this state, and many have already made considerable progress in preparations necessary for its continued and successful pursuit. It is unquestionably worthy of their attention, and we believe the day is not far distant when silk is to become one of the staple productions of the Northern States. A fair experiment proves that the climate is favorable, and that it may, at little expense, be made to every family a safe, convenient and highly lucrative employment.

Many gentlemen in this vicinity have this spring arranged, and others are arranging their mulberry orchards, and the interest which it engages affords a safe assurance of the complete success of the undertaking.

Individuals introduced the business several years since—more perhaps for the curiosity of the thing than any hope of profit—but the imperfect experiments which have been thus tried, show that each thrifty tree at five years old will produce one dollar!—*N. H. Statesman.*

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AN INDUSTRIOUS WIFE.—A married lady, of about twentyone years of age, in a town in this county, besides taking the whole care of her family, braided in as many successive days, (Sundays and one week of ill-health excepted) *one hundred palm leaf hats*, which she brought to this town, a few weeks since, and sold in a lot for forty dollars. The stock cost her six cents apiece, so that the nett gain of her labors has been thirtyfour dollars. Praise upon a married lady is, however, rather posthumous, for her fate is fixed; but if our *single damsels* will exert a like industry, the story of their deeds might not be told in vain.—*Ports. Jour.*

VACCINATION.—The discovery of vaccination, as a preventative of that scourge the small pox, was one of the greatest blessings ever conferred upon man. Its absolute efficiency is now established beyond doubt. The Report of the British Vaccine Institution goes strongly to this point; as it appears by it, that the deaths by small pox in London, the last year, were only 324; being 4000 at least less than the annual average of deaths by that disorder before vaccination was discovered, though the population of that city was then more than one third less than it is at present. There were vaccinated, the last year, at the institution, 11,571 poor persons; and 83,191 other persons out of the institution.—*Essex Register.*

LARGE SUBSCRIPTION.—The New York Journal of Commerce, of yesterday, says: "We understand that at the business meeting of the Anti Slavery Society, held in that city a few days since, the enormous sum of *fourteen thousand dollars* was subscribed in aid of the society's funds. One gentleman gave $3000, two others $1200 each, and so on downward, according to the several abilities or zeal of the gentlemen present. We cannot but admire this princely liberality, prompted, as it is no doubt in many cases, by the best of motives, and intended for the best good of the race, both white and colored.

CHALK.—It is stated in the last number of the American Magazine, that a quarry of *pure chalk* has been discovered by Col. Dodge, of the U. S. Army, near the Missouri, a mineral which had not before been discovered in our country. Professor Silliman, in his lectures, just closed in this town, mentions that a mineral had been discovered near the Rocky Mountains, which at first was supposed to be chalk; but on examination it proved to be white clay. This is probably the quarry alluded to in the American Magazine.

On Thursday forenoon of last week, as Mr Wetherbee, of Dedham was proceeding on his customary route with his horse and milk-cart, when near the Warren bridge, Boston, a person on the sidewalk, thinking, probably, that the horse was coming upon him, extended out his umbrella, which struck the horse in the neck; and although the skin was not ruptured, his neck swelled in such a manner that he was obliged to be left at a stable in the city, where he died the same evening.—*Briggs' Bulletin.*

[From Transacactions of the Essex Horticultural Society, for 1834.]

## ON COLORING.

[Continued from page 348.]

Metallic salts may also be used as mordants. Those of iron and tin are extensively used in dyeing. Iron is used as a mordant in two states, in that of sulphate of iron, (copperas) or acetate of iron, that is iron dissolved in vinegar or in the acid obtained by distilling wood (pyrolygneous acid.)

Tin is used as a mordant in three states—dissolved in nitro muriatic acid, (a mixture of the acids obtained from salt-petre and common salt) in acetous acid, and in a mixture of sulphuric and muriatic acids. The nitro muriate of tin is the common mordant employed by dyers. It is prepared in the following manner. Melt block tin and pour it into water briskly agitated with a bundle of small rods.

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| Take of this granulated tin | - | two ounces. |
| Nitric acid | - - | one pound, |
| Water | - - | half a pound, |

Common salt or sal ammoniac two ounces, mix them together in a glass vessel, and the tin will be slowly dissolved. * When nitro-muriate of tin is to be used as a mordant, it is dissolved in a large quantity of water, and the cloth is dipped in the solution until sufficiently saturated. It is then taken out, washed and dried. Tartar is usually dissolved in the water along with the nitro muriate of tin. This changes the compound into a solution of the tartrate of tin and nitro muriate of potash. The tartrate of tin is again decomposed by the cloth. The metal quits the acid and attaches itself to the fibres of the cloth, and in this state possesses a strong affinity for coloring matters, and forms with them the most permanent and brilliant dyes.

Tan is also employed, along with other mordants. It is found in nutgalls, oak and hemlock barks, sumach, and in a great variety of other vegetables. It is that part of barks, &c. which has a strong affinity for glue, of which hides are chiefly composed, unites with it and forms leather. It has a strong affinity also for cloth and for several coloring matters. Silk is capable of absorbing a very great proportion of tan, and thereby acquires a great increase of weight. For this purpose alone it is sometimes employed by silk manufacturers. Tan is often employed, also, along with other mordants, in order to produce a compound mordant. Oil is also used for the same purpose, in dyeing cotton and linen.

Besides these mordants there are several other substances frequently used as auxiliaries, either to facilitate the combination of the mordant with the cloth or to alter the shade of color; the chief of these are tartar, sugar of lead, common salt, sal ammoniac, sulphate of copper, (blue vitriol) acetate of copper, &c.

Mordants not only render the dye permanent, but have also considerable influence on the color produced. The same coloring matter produces very different dyes, according as the mordant is changed. Cochineal, with salts of iron, produces black, with the salts of tin, scarlet, and with alum crimson. In dyeing, then, it is not only necessary to procure a mordant which has a sufficiently strong affinity for the coloring matter and the cloth, and the coloring matter which possesses the wished for color in perfection, but we must procure a mordant and a coloring matter which when combined together, shall produce the wished for color in perfection.

The colors denominated by dyers simple, because they are the foundation of all their other processes, are four, viz. blue, yellow, red, and black. A few simple directions for dyeing wool, silk and cotton of these colors will now be given. We write for prudent and economical housewives, silk culturists, and agricultural manufacturers, and the means within the reach of such must therefore be kept continually in view, in all the operations recommended.

### BLUE.

Indigo is the only substance that can be economically used in families for coloring blue. The best or purest indigo is light, easily powdered, tasteless, almost destitute of smell, and breaks smoothly, that is with smooth surfaces. Some will float on water, and this is generally the purest. The color of indigo also varies. There is the blue, the violet, and copper colored. Although these may all contain nearly the same quantity of coloring matter, yet they are differently valued, the blue selling 20 per cent higher than the violet, and from 40 to 80 per cent more than the copper colored. The blue is preferred by dyers for combination, or solution in sulphuric acid, and the copper colored for the indigo vat, in which it is dissolved in a potash lye, aided by bran, madder or other vegetable products, in a state of fermentation. Before indigo can be applied and fixed upon the fibre of cloth, it must be dissolved in water. But it cannot be dissolved in water in its blue state; it must be converted to a green or yellow color, and then it readily dissolves, is attracted by the fibres of the cloth, becomes permanently combined with them, and on being exposed to the air becomes again blue. In the solution of the indigo, therefore, consists the whole art of coloring blue. The following are among the most easy and simple methods of dissolving indigo, or, in other words, forming a blue dye.

### FIRST METHOD.

Take indigo, well powdered, one ounce; quick lime, one ounce; potash two ounces: copperas, two ounces; molasses half a pint; warm water, one gallon—mix, and stir occasionally, keeping the vessel, of copper, iron, or earthen, well covered and in a warm place. The liquor will soon become green, covered with a copper colored or blue scum. In twentyfour hours it will be fit for use. Immerse the stuff to be colored for a longer or shorter time, according to the shade required. The strength of the color may also be varied by using a greater or less quantity of water. A very little practice will enable any one to give wool, silk, or cotton, properly prepared, with this dye a beautiful and permanent blue, of any shade they may choose.

### SECOND METHOD—SAXON BLUE.

In this method, the indigo is dissolved by the aid of sulphuric acid, without losing its blue color, but undergoes a change which renders it less permanent, and is therefore not much used except for articles not very durable, or when a deep unfading tint is not considered of much importance. This preparation is kept in the shops, under the name of *Liquid Blue* or *Chemical Blue*, and is much used for blueing white cotton and linen garments, from which it is readily washed out, even in cold water. It is also extensively used in coloring greens, giving with yellow, a more brilliant color than the blue obtained by the first method. On wool and silk it is much more durable, than on cotton, and on articles which do not require frequent washing may be often used advantageously as a blue dye. It is prepared as follows:

Take indigo, well powdered, one ounce; sulphuric acid, four ounces—mix it in a glass or stone ware vessel, and let it stand twentyfour hours, stirring it occasionally—then add one ounce of dried potash. Let it stand twentyfour hours longer, add half a pint of water, and bottle it up for use.

Mix a wine glass full of this liquid in a pail of boiling water, and dip the stuffs till they acquire the color desired. More of the liquid must be added when the water becomes nearly clear before the stuffs have acquired a color sufficiently deep.

### YELLOW.

There are a great number of imported and native plants, roots and barks, that by the aid of the mordants alum and tin, dye yellow. But the very best of all these, viz. the yellow oak bark, or quercitron bark, as it has been named in England, being very plenty in this country, it seems altogether unnecessary even to mention any other.

To dye ten pounds weight of cloth, or woolen stuffs, of the highest and most beautiful orange yellow, 1 lb. of quercitron bark, and the same weight of murio sulphate of tin, will be required; * the bark powdered and tied up in a bag of thin cotton or linen cloth, may be first put into a dyeing vessel, which of course must be brass, copper, glass or earthen, with hot water, for the space of six or eight minutes; then the murio-sulphate of tin may added, and the mixture well stirred two or three minutes. The cloth, previously wet thoroughly with warm water, may be put in and turned briskly a few minutes; the color applies itself in this way so equally to the cloth, and so quickly that after the liquor begins to boil the highest yellow may be produced in less than fifteen minutes, without any danger of its proving uneven. †

With a bright golden yellow, approaching less

* When common salt, which is composed of muriatic acid and soda, or sal ammoniac, composed of the same acid and ammonia, is mixed with diluted nitric acid, a part of the nitric acid seizes on the soda or ammonia and sets at liberty a part of the muriatic acid, which mixing with the remaining nitric acid, forms nitro muriatic acid, (aqua regia) which readily dissolves tin, gold, &c. It is more economical, however to add sulphuric acid enough to saturate the base of the salt, which sets all the muriatic acid at liberty, and leaves the nitric acid n diminished.

* Murio-sulphate of tin. This preparation differs somewhat from the muriate of tin, or nitro-muriate of tin, the method of preparing which is given in a preceding part of this essay. It is prepared as follows: Take six ounces of muriatic acid, and pour it upon about the same weight of tin, granulated as above directed, in a glass vessel. Then pour slowly upon the same four ounces of sulphuric acid, and let it stand in a warm place till the acids saturate themselves with tin, that is, till they will dissolve no more, which will be soon effected, if heat be applied, and gradually without being heated.

† Should a deeper orange tint be desirable, add to the quercitron bark a little madder, perhaps an ounce or less to the pound of bark, according to the color desired. This will greatly increase the beauty of the color, when examined by candle-light.

to the orange, is wanted, four ounces of the murio-sulphate of tin, and two ounces of alum, and one pound of bark, managed in the same manner as above directed. Pure bright yellows, of less body may be colored by employing smaller portions of the articles above mentioned.

A good yellow may also be produced by boiling the cloth for one hour in a seventh of its weight of alum dissolved in a suitable quantity of water, and then, without being rinsed, put it into a dyeing vessel with clean hot water, and about as much quercitron bark tied up in a bag, as was used of alum. Boil and turn it as usual, until it takes sufficient color, then dip it in warm lime water for ten minutes, and rinse it immediately afterwards. Tin, however dissolved, when used in coloring wool or silk, renders the fibres a little harsh, but this may be in a great measure obviated by employing the murio sulphate of tin with a mixture of alum, or alum and tartar, and combining these with the coloring particles of the bark before they are applied to the stuffs.

In dyeing silks, more alum and less tin should be used than is directed for woolens, because tin, unless used sparingly, always diminishes the glossiness of the silk.

To produce a lively yellow on silks, it will be sufficient to boil after the rate of four ounces of bark, three ounces of alum, and two ounces of the murio sulphate of tin, with a suitable quantity of water, for ten or fifteen minutes, and the heat of the liquor being reduced so that the hand can bear it, the silk is to be put in and dyed, as usual, taking care to agitate the liquor continually that the coloring matter may not subside, until it has acquired the proper shade. By adding very small proportions of *cochineal* to the bark, the color may be raised to a beautiful orange, or even aurora. A similar effect, though less brilliant and beautiful, is produced by adding madder to the quercitron.

[To be continued.]

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The two following articles are from a communication read before the New York Agricultural Society at its last meeting, by H. Hickcock, Esq.

### DESTRUCTION OF WEEDS.

The spirits of turpentine I have found a subtle poison to all plants experimented upon, and among others, I have applied it to milkweed, burdock, and Canada thistle; a teaspoonful dropped on the stem will run down and destroy it to the ground, and if the root is not, on the first trial, destroyed, a repetition will be sufficient. This remedy may be of particular use where weeds start up from under stone walls or other inaccessible places.

Johnswort is regarded by many farmers as more noxious than the Canada thistle. It frequently usurps whole fields to the exclusion of all the valuable grasses. On some spots of land covered with this weed I spread gypsum, at the rate of three bushels an acre, and had the satisfaction to find that the spots were soon covered with a thick mat of white clover and other grasses; while the Johnswort was fast running out. It is quite possible that a less quantity of gypsum per acre might answer a similar purpose.

### COMPOST.

There are two ways of making a compost, or mixture of earth with manure. Agreeably to one method, a mound is formed in the barn yard or near it, consisting of alternate beds of manure and earth: when the manure has fermented, the mass is turned over with the spade and partially mixed. After a renewal and subsidence of fermentation, the materials are again turned over with a spade and more thoroughly blended together. The compost is then drawn out and spread on the field.

The other way of mixing earth with manure, is much less laborious and expensive, and is thought to be, in many respects, more advantageous. The method is this. In the spring of the year, draw out all the manure, including straw, cornstalks, cobs and all other coarse materials fit for the purpose, into the field; spread it, and turn the whole under the soil, from six to twelve inches deep, with the plough. In order to have the work well done, one or more persons must follow the plough, and with a rake, or hoe or fork, place the coarse manure in the bottom of the furrow.

When the manure is not spread over the whole of the field, as in common cases, and the coarse materials cover a still less portion of it, one person is sufficient to follow the plough. But when a lot is entirely covered with coarse manure, two followers will be required, and even three if the business is not properly arranged. The following regulation will save the labor of one hand, by rendering unnecessary the passing and repassing of the rakers, which the method suggested by our first thoughts, would require. The first raker must set in after the plough, and continue his course; when the plough has performed one bout, the second raker begins his course. The first raker upon completing his round will stop: for he will find the furrow here filled with manure by his companion; but his stop will not be long, for the team will be close upon him, barely allowing him to step aside and permit it to pass; when he again sets in with his rake, or hoe or fork. In this way the business will be conducted with great regularity and to the best advantage.

When the manure has been thus buried under ground, it is usual to plant corn in the field, that plants may be present to partake of the food which the manure furnishes during its decomposition, and also, to keep the field constantly producing valuable crops. In the autumn after the corn is gathered, the soil is turned over with the plough, and with the assistance of the harrow, the decomposed manure and the soil are well mixed together. The compost is now perfected and the field is in a state of preparation for winter grain.

To this method it has been objected, that the gases, which first escape during the fermentation of manure, are poisonous to plants, and that their disengagement should be effected, in places where they could not exert their efforts injuriously. The results of several experiments which I have made, would appear to speak a different language from this.

I excavated a spot in my garden about a foot deep, and filled it half full with clean wheat straw; over this was thrown the soil which had been displaced, and melon seeds were planted. The fruit was the largest and best I had ever raised. Upon examination, I found that the straw had undergone a thorough decomposition.

Another spot in the garden I trenched, to the depth of two feet, and deposited in it manure from the horse stable six inches deep, and then filled the trench with the soil which had been thrown out. On this bed were sown parsnip seed; when the roots had attained the size of a goose quill, I dug some of them up. The roots had passed straight down to the manure, and at this depth, which was eighteen inches, they were of two thirds of their size at the surface; the roots when dug up for the table, were rather long than large, and they were excellent.

I excavated another spot in my garden, three feet in diameter and a foot deep, and threw in fresh manure from the horse stable, without any admixture of straw, to the depth of six inches, after it was pressed down. In the centre of the manure I placed a stake two inches in diameter, and completed the filling up with damp clay, well stamped down with a spade. The stake was then withdrawn, and the hole, having the capacity of about a pint, was filled with garden mould: in this were planted two kinds of corn. The stalks of these plants were not large; but from the first, they preserved a healthy color, and each one produced a fair ear. The particulars of this experiment were so arranged as to cause the gases evolved from the manure, to act with the greatest force on the tender roots of the corn plants as they became developed; and when we consider the effects of the extreme drought which prevailed last summer, and that the roots of these plants were confined to about a pint of fertile earth, it is reasonable to suppose that the manure supplied them with wholesome nourishment rather than concentrated poison. If coarse manure be but thinly covered over with earth, the soil will be too puffy and dry to produce healthy plants; but I can assert from repeated observations, that the hottest kinds of manure, buried a few inches deep, warm the soil, and give additional vigor to vegetation as well in the gardens as in the fields.

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Orchards on Rocky Farms.—The farm on which I now am has no orchard, either of apple or peach. A considerable part is rocky. Instead of setting out my fruit trees in a regular orchard, it is my intention to place them in various parts of the farm, where they will occupy comparatively no portion of the productive ground. In some fields there are rocky places, which cannot be ploughed, but which will grow three or four trees. Often a detached large rock occurs, on the south side of which I shall place a fruit tree, the shade of which will be principally on the rock. I find that I can set out several hundred fruit trees without encroaching on my tillable land one-fifth of an acre. There are advantages and disadvantages attending this method. The saving of the ground I conceive to be of very considerable importance, particularly where it is valuable. Standing singly or in small clusters, the fruit will receive more light and sun, and consequently ripen better. The trees having many different exposures, there will seldom be a general failure of fruit. It gives more varied interest to a farm, and is, perhaps, more picturesque. For some rocky farms this method is better adapted than others, especially for those that may be divided into smaller farms. The disadvantages are, that live stock cannot be so conveniently kept from the fruit, and that it is more inconvenient to gather the fruit. If any of the readers of the Farmer know of other disadvantages, I should be pleased to know them through its columns before the time to set them out.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 27, 1835.

## FARMER'S WORK FOR MAY.

[Concluded from page 358.]

FELLING TREES, MOON'S INFLUENCE, &c.—In our last, under the above head, we gave the opinions, and usages of several writers on agricultural topics, as well as of practical dealers and workmen in timber-implements &c., in favor of cutting timber, in which durability is a prime object in May or June, or at a time when the sap is flowing with the most freedom. We now will give some authorities in favor of cutting timber in February, with reference to its strength and duration.

The venerable Samuel Preston of Stockport, Pennsylvania, in a communication for the New England Farmer published, vol. i. p. 306, states some anecdotes relative to a very worthy and respectable character of his acquaintance, "whose name was Alexander Brown. He was more curious, particular and exact in everything he did, or had done, than any other man. It gave rise to a saying more nice than wise, like Alexander Brown." * * *

"He used to say that the nerves and strength of old trees like those of old men, began to fail many years before they died: and that for his buildings and fences, he only took such timber, as he termed in the vigor and prime of life: *and all his timber for fences or other uses he would have felled in February, when hardest frozen, saying then there was the least sap in the pores to corrode and rot the wood.* * * *

"The next man I shall mention of great observation and experience in the strength and durability of timber is Thomas Ellicott, noted as the most ingenious millwright of his time. With him I was intimately acquainted; he followed building and repairing mills and wagons on a large scale, successively for forty years. I have felled timber for his purposes. As to the proper season, he was a disciple of Alexander Brown. White oak timber, for wagons or mills was all felled in February, when hardest frozen. His rule to select the hardest and solidest wood was to cut into the trees, and take those of the largest growth. If by cutting in the growths near the bark were smaller than the others he considered the wood declining, and rejected such trees. He never used more than about twelve feet of the butt for wagon wheels; then generally came a saw log for mill works. His better mode for seasoning his timber for the most strong durable work, was, at first soak it three months in a pond of water to take out the sap, and prevent what they call 'powder posting,' or being eaten with small worms. Such was the practice of Thomas Ellicott, founded on accurate observation and extensive experience. *He never would cut timber for his business only when hardest frozen in the winter*, except small tough white ash, for *cradle fingers. He found by experience that kind of wood tempered b st for that purpose if cut down when full of sap and the bark loose.*"

This Ellicott, the millwright mentioned by Mr Preston as authority for cutting timber in February, is doubtless the same Ellicot, quoted by Col. Pickering, as having directed that hickory timber intended for the cogs of wheels should be cut when the *when the sap was running.** But still his directions or practices are not inconsistent. The substance of his advice is, *either cut your timber when there is least sap in it, which happens in February, or cut your timber when full of sap in May or June, when the sap is most easily expelled, in consequence of the sap vessels or pores of the tree being open.*

In the former case the enemy is not in force in the castle, and in the latter case he musters strong within the walls, but the gates are open and the foe is ready and willing to walk out. If you can peel or thoroughly season your timber before using it, June is the time to cut it. But if it must remain for a considerable time with the bark on, and the sap vessels as it were, hermetically sealed, cut it when frozen hardest. We might close here, but the importance of the subject must be our apology for a few more observations.

A writer for the American Farmer, who appears to be an advocate for cutting timber in June says:

"A large beech tree may be girdled in the month of February, and one of the same character in every respect in the following May, the latter will rot two years sooner than the former; and so it would be of two trees felled at the same periods, and left *with the bark on*; but if made into rails, *the bark taken off*, or for other purposes the latter would be much the most durable.*

But we have an advocate for still a different time for felling timber. Mr Phineas Stevens of Andover, Mass. observes that "September is the best time, although I believe that if the bark of timber trees could be taken off in June, without felling the tree, or injury to the wood, and then let it stand till September, the timber would be stronger and more durable.† Another very sensible writer with the signature "D." [New England Farmer vol. viii. p. 85,] at the close of a disertation entitled "*Proper season for cutting timber*" observes, "we may come to the conclusion if the premises be correct that *green* timber, put into the ground will soon decay, and that timber cut in summer, and immediately divested of its bark, or otherwise having its surface of *naked* wood exposed to the air, will remain sound a long series of years, and become as 'hard as horn,' or if it be cut in winter, to soak it in water for some days, and as soon as the season will admit, to strip off the bark, that probably with this process, but little advantage or disadvantage will be derived by cutting timber at any particular season of the year; but that very much must depend on the manner of preserving it afterwards."

There is another class of economists who recommend cutting trees in the winter, before the frost is out of them, letting them remain until spring at full length, that the bark may be the more easily peeled off, which all agree is of prime consequence. But if trees are intended for rails, we cannot perceive why it may not be as well to cut and split fencing timber of suitable lengths and sizes in winter and take the bark from the rails as soon as it can be peeled in the spring. Others advise to cut timber *late* in the spring after the sap has evaporated or has been elaborated into leaves, sap wood, &c. In fact the question in some of its bearings and points is not yet settled.

With regard to the matter of the moon's influence on timber, &c., we have repeatedly professed our incredulity. We must confess, however, that Mr Walker's statements of facts which have fallen under his particular notice‡ have somewhat staggered our faith, or rather our want of faith in the moon's agency in some things which seem somewhat out of her line, if not her sphere of action. Perhaps her invisible fingers have meddled with more things than our "philosophy ever dreampt of." We lately lighted on the following passages from *Martin's History of the British Colonies.* "The Wallaba (resinous tree common in the Demarara woods) if cut down in the dark, a few days before the *new moon*, is one of the most durable woods in the world for house building, posts, &c.; in that state attempt to split it, and with the utmost difficulty it would be riven in the most jagged unequal manner that can be imagined; cut down another wallaba (that grew within a few yards of the former) at *full moon*, and the tree can easily be split into the finest smooth shingles of any desired thickness, or into staves for making casks; but in this state applied to house-building purposes, it speedily decays. Again, bamboos, as thick as a man's arm, are sometimes used for paling, &c.; if cut in the dark of the moon they will invariably endure for ten or twelve years; if at full moon, they will be rotten in two or three years, thus it is with most if not all the forest trees.

"Of the effects of the moon on animal life very many instances could be cited. I have seen in Africa, newly littered young perish in a few hours, at the mother's side, if exposed to the rays of the full moon; fish becomes rapidly putrid, and meat if left exposed, incurable or unpreservable by salt; the mariner heedlessly sleeping on deck, becoming afflicted with nyctolopia or night blindness, at times the face hideously swollen if exposed during sleep to the moon's rays; the maniac's paroxysms renewed with fearful vigor at the full and change, and the cold damp chill of the ague supervening on the ascendency of this apparently mild yet powerful luminary. Let her influence over this earth be studied; it is more powerful than is generally known."

Daniel Staples of Livermore, Me., states that timber cut in the wane of the moon will be much more durable than it would be if cut between the new and full moon. Her operations are so great and so different in the various parts of her orbit, that by cutting one tree three hours before the new moon, and another of the same kind six hours afterwards, and preserving them one year, a striking difference in the soundness of them will be discovered," &c. Further experiments and accurate notes of their results, on this subject are very desirable.

* See current volume of N. E. Farmer, p. 358.

* N. E. F. vol. v. p. 247. † Ib. vol. ii. p. 370. ‡ Ib. v. xiii. p. 337.

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RUFFIN'S ESSAY ON CALCAREOUS MANURES.—We have received from the author, an excellent work, with the above title, which we consider a valuable addition to the science of Agriculture, and of great importance to the practical cultivator. The treatise deserves an extended and elaborate notice, which we intend to bestow as soon as room and leisure will permit.

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## MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

### FLOWERS EXHIBITED.

Saturday, May 16, 1835.

By a lady of Roxbury, presented by Deacon WILLIAM DAVIS.—Iris, Primroses, Roses, Tulips, Hyacinths and Carnations equal to any ever exhibited at the Society's Rooms.

The committee were much gratified to see such fine specimens, and were more particularly pleased on learning that their exhibition was from a gentleman, who has for many years evinced so fine a taste and excellent judgment, both as an amateur and connoisseur in floriculture.

For the Committee,
JONA. WINSHIP, *Chairman.*

### FLOWERS EXHIBITED.

Saturday, May 23.

M. P. Wilder, Dorchester.—A beautiful double flowering hybrid, Escbscholtzia Californica.

Hovey & Co., Cambridgeport.—Fine specimens Hyacinths, Crimson Nasturtium, double annual Chrysanthemums, seedling Polyanthus, &c.

Thomas Mason, Charlestown Vineyard.—Fine specimens of Pyrus Japonica; a variety of Tulips; Geraniums; Roses; Parthenium; Antirrhinum, &c. &c.

For the Committee,
JONA. WINSHIP, *Chairman.*

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MR FESSENDEN—I noticed one or two mistakes in my communication in the last Farmer which perhaps it may be well to rectify.

In the 2d column, it should read, seventyfive pounds of dry well ripened ears estimated to make a bushel of shelled corn; instead of "seventy pounds," &c. In the table the product of Row No. 17, should be 38 bushels 18 pounds; instead of "35 bushels 18 pounds," and in the 3d column "Row No. 17 gave a product equal to 22 bus. 56 pounds per acre more than Row No. 3" should read, Row No. 3 gave a product equal to 22 bushels 56 pounds per acre more than Row No. 17.

Respectfully yours, WILLIAM CLARK, JR.

We hope our readers, who keep files of the N. E. Farmer, will with the pen correct the above specified errata.—*Editor.*

## PROSPECTUS.

*Fessenden's Practical Farmer and Silk Manual, devoted to Agriculture, Rural Economy and the Culture of Silk. Published monthly at fifty cents per annum.*

This is the title, and these the conditions of a work intended to embrace the subjects of AGRICULTURE and SILK CULTURE. It will contain, chiefly, articles on Practical Farming and Rural Economy, selected from the Weekly New England Farmer, and therefore intended for those who are not subscribers for that work.

We hope and believe that the culture of Silk, in some, if not in all its branches will, eventually become the employment of a portion of the family of every farmer; and not only be made a source of considerable profit to the individuals engaged in this *fine art* but a great *national benefit*; not only save *millions* to the United States now sent out of the country for the *importation* of this useful as well as elegant article, but become a source of national income by its *exportations*. There is a certainty of a sale for this article, as the wants and the wishes of the wearers and consumers will increase with the copiousness and facilities of the supplies. The amount now consumed in the country may be in some degree estimated by reference to the value of the raw Silk now imported, which as it appears by official documents, exceeds TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, annually.

In connexion with subjects relating to Agriculture the Practical Farmer will contain the experiments and opinions of cultivators engaged in the growing of Mulberry trees, as well as the manufacture of Silk; avoiding such theories and speculations as might probably mislead, or be misunderstood by those who are practically concerned in Silk manufacture. And we would respectfully solicit communications from those who are or may be engaged in silk culture, to enrich the pages of our SILK MANUAL.

Postmasters and others who may be disposed to assist us in obtaining subscribers, will please to retain 10 per cent of the money which they may receive for subscriptions; and the aid of all who are friendly to the objects of our periodical is respectfully solicited.

GEORGE C. BARRETT, *Publisher.*

## DISHLEY SHEEP.

For sale, 15 ewes and 2 ewe lambs, 4 rams and 3 ram lambs. The old ones were expressly procured for the subscriber by R. G. Newmarch, Esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and were obtained from the flocks of Mr I. Bates and Mr Robert Curry celebrated breeders in Northumberland, Eng. They have been kept entirely separate from any other sheep, and warranted pure blood. ENOCH SILSBY,
may 27 5t West Bradford, Ms.

## FRESH WHITE MULBERRY SEED.

JUST received at the New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market street,

A quantity of fresh and genuine White Mulberry-seed, from one of the greatest Mulberry Orchards in Connecticut, warranted new and good, directions accompanying each package.
Dec. 13, 1834. GEO. C. BARRETT.

## SILK COCOONS WANTED.

The subscriber, encouraged by the late act of the Legislature to reel and throw American Silk, wishes to purchase at the Agricultural Warehouse in Boston, Silk Cocoons, and will pay $3 per bushel for the best, and in proportion for poorer ones. [m6] G. C. BARRETT.

## TO LET,

ON a lease of five or more years, as may be agreed upon, a Farm, containing one hundred acres of Land, suitable for a Dairy, with dwelling house, barn, and all other buildings requisite, a good orchard, and well watered. The situation is two miles from the city of New Haven, in the Parish of Hampden For further particulars address (post paid) to No. 265, box post office, New Haven. Feb. 25.

## SEED CHENANGO POTATOES.

500 bushels superior quality for planting, from Penobscot river, for sale by G. CURTIS, No. 104 Faneuil Hall Market.
may 20.

## LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.

DR KING informs his friends and the public that he continues to prepare and affix to buildings his improved Lightning Conductors. They are approved by all practical and well informed Electricians, in affording uperior protection against Lightning to the old form. Gentlemen in want of Lightning Conductors are invited to call at his rooms, No. 54 Cornhill, Boston, where they may be satisfied of the superior effects of his Rods, by illustration—where also may be had, Plate and Cylinder Electrical Machines, Galvanic Batteries and their apparatus—all warranted of the best workmanship and superior power. Prices reasonable, for cash or approved credit.
may 20.

## HOLLIS' CELEBRATED HORSE LINIMENT,

*For Sprains, Bruises, Wind-Galls, Old Strains, Stiff joints, Swelled or Cracked Heels, and for Horses that are strained in the back sinews, wrung in the withers, &c.; also for Glandular swellings of the throat.*

The ingredients which compose this preparation have been carefully selected after many years' experience, and are some of the most successful remedies united, correctly proportioned and happily adapted to afford relief in all the above mentioned complaints; the proprietor feels assured that when once this article is used, it will be preferred to any other, as it is decidedly the best and certainly the most convenient article in use.

N. B. Persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Sprains, Cramp, Numbness, Stiffness, or Weakness in the Joints, will find this Liniment a valuable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold by THOMAS HOLLIS, Druggist and Chemist, No. 30, Union Street, Boston, Mass.

☞ The Public are requested to observe that each label is signed.

Price of large Bottles one dollar, small do. 75 cents. o29

## VALUABLE WORK ON AGRICULTURE.

This Day published by GEO. C. BARRETT, THE COMPLETE FARMER AND RURAL ECONOMIST. By T. G. FESSENDEN. Second edition, *revised and improved by the Author, with considerable additions.*

The first edition was published last season, and the sale was rapid beyond precedent for a work of this kind. The present improved and stereotyped impression has still higher recommendations to public patronage, and cannot fail to prove still more useful to the community of cultivators.

This work has met with decided and universal approbation from the most competent judges. Among the written and printed recommendatory notices are those of the Hon. JOHN LOWELL and Rev. HENRY COLMAN. The Editors of the New York Farmer, the New England Magazine, the Maine Farmer, Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, &c. have given favorable critiques of the Complete Farmer. We shall subjoin Mr Lowell's notice, and propose in some future number to publish those of the other gentlemen who have honored the work with their approbation.

"*Roxbury, April* 6, 1835.

"Having perused with attention the Complete Farmer and Rural Economist, by Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq. in its first edition, and having recently revised it at his request, preparatory to a second edition, I am of opinion that it is a valuable compendium and useful work. Those who know that the science of Agriculture is so extensive as to fill twelve quarto volumes in the celebrated French work of the Abbe Rozier, and a space not less in English works, will not expect in such an abridgement full details in any one branch of that extensive and varied art. But I know of no abridged work in the French or English languages which conveys more instruction in so small a compass than this work of Mr Fessenden.

m6 JOHN LOWELL."

## COMPLETE SET OF THE FARMER.

FOR sale at this office, one complete set of the New England Farmer, comprising twelve volumes, neatly and well bound, and perfect. Price $3 25 per volume, *cash.* Feb. 18.

## FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

An excellent Farm containing 70 acres, situated in Marlborough, Mass., with a house and barn thereon, for sale, or would be exchanged for property in the city of Boston. For terms and particulars inquire of G. C. BARRETT at this office, or N. B. PROCTOR, Esq. of said Marlborough. 6m.

## AGENCY IN CONCORD, N. H.

WILLIAM KENT has accepted the agency of the New England Seed Establishment, and has received a full assortment of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS neatly papered up, with directions for cultivating, &c. on each paper. These Seeds are warranted, being raised in gardens connected with the above establishment.

Concord, N. H. March 24, 1835.

## GRAPE VINES.

A few hundred prime Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines for sale by JONATHAN BOYCE, Market Street, Lynn.
march 25. 4t

## PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

| | | FROM | TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| APPLES, | barrel | 3 00 | 3 50 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel | 2 7 | 2 50 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | barrel | 13 0 | 14 00 |
| Cargo, No. 1. | " | | 12 50 |
| prime, | " | 8 50 | 9 00 |
| BEESWAX, (American) | pound | 20 | 24 |
| BUTTER inspected, No. 1, | " | | |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 8 | 9 |
| skimmed milk, | " | 3½ | 6 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | " | 40 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | " | 35 | 39 |
| FLAX, American, | " | 10 | 11 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel | 1 25 | 1 30 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, cash | barrel | 6 87 | 7 00 |
| Baltimore, Howard street, | " | 6 75 | 7 00 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| Alexandria, | " | | |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow | bushel | 90 | 95 |
| southern yellow | " | 87 | 88 |
| white, | " | 81 | 90 |
| Rye, northern, | " | 85 | 85 |
| Barley, | " | 75 | 80 |
| Oats, nor hern, (prime) | " | 52 | 55 |
| HAY, best English, | ton | 20 00 | 22 50 |
| eastern screwed, | " | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| hard pressed, | " | 17 00 | 18 00 |
| HONEY, | gallon | 37 | 42 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | pound | 13 | 14 |
| 2d quality | " | | |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | " | 11 | 12 |
| southern, 1st sort, | " | | |
| LEATHER, slaughter, sole, | " | 19 | 20 |
| do. upper, | " | 12 | 14 |
| dry hide, sole, | " | 16 | 18 |
| do. upper, | " | 18 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole. | " | 27 | 29 |
| Baltimore, sole, | " | 25 | 27 |
| LIME, best sort, | cask | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| PORK, Mass. inspect. extra clear, | barrel | 22 00 | 22 50 |
| Navy, mess, | " | 16 00 | 17 00 |
| bone, middlings, | " | 8 | 8 50 |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 25 | 2 50 |
| Red Top, | " | 77 | 1 00 |
| Red Clover, northern, | pound | 8 | 9 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle, | " | 25 | 30 |
| TALLOW, tried, | cwt. | 7 50 | 8 00 |
| WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces, | pound | 70 | 85 |
| American, full blood, washed, | " | 60 | 65 |
| do. 3-4ths do. | " | 55 | 60 |
| do. 1-2 do. | " | 45 | 50 |
| do. 1-4 and common | " | 40 | 45 |
| Native washed | " | 38 | 60 |
| Northern pulled. Pulled superfine, | " | 60 | 65 |
| 1st Lambs, | " | 45 | 50 |
| 2d do. | " | 30 | 33 |
| 3d do, | " | 25 | 30 |
| 1st Spinning, | " | 35 | 40 |

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

## PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 12 | 13 |
| southern, | " | 7½ | 8 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 6 | 7 |
| POULTRY, | " | 10 | 14 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 20 | 22 |
| lump | " | 22 | 24 |
| EGGS, | dozen | 16 | 17 |
| COTATOES, | bushel | 50 | 55 |
| PIDER, | barrel | 3 00 | 3 50 |

## NANKIN & CANTON STRAW CARPETING.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street, has constantly on hand a large assortment of Straw Carpeting, of various qualities and widths, among which are—

2500 yards superfine Nankin, 6-4
2000 do. do. do. 5-4
3500 do. Canton do. 6-4
4500 do. do. do. 5-4

1 case German Table Mats, a new and superfine article. April 1.

## MORUS MULTICAULIS.

Trees of the above new variety of the Mulberry for sale by the subscriber at $40 per hundred, $5 per dozen, and 50 cts. each, being about six feet high. Orders solicited.
Feb. 18. GEO. C. BARRETT.

## MULBERRY AND SILK.

COBB'S Treatise on the Cultivation of the Mulberry, and upon Silk, being an improved edition. For sale at the office of the N. E. Farmer. Price 50 cents.
Jan. 21. GEO. C. BARRETT.

## MISCELLANY.

[From the New Monthly Magazine.]

### THE DEAD FATHER.

Come hither, child, and kneel
In prayer, above thy father's lifeless form —
He loved thee well in sunshine and in storm,
Through days of wo and weal;
His blessings on thy head no more are given,
As once they came like gentle dews of Heaven.

Look on that pallid face!
Its wonted smiles are calmly resting there,
Unbroken by the deep drawn lines of care;
Sorrow hath left no trace
Of furrowed bitterness upon the meek
And still expression of that blanched cheek.

Thou scarce canst feel thy loss,
Or know the chilling cares that have begun,
To shadow thy bright pathway, gentle one!
Many a withering cross
May in thy guileless bosom plant its sting,
And to thy hopes a poisoned chalice bring.

How sad the fireside hearth!
His manly form shall never — never more
Darken the threshold of our cottage door;
Nor the full sound of mirth
Go up in gladness to the whited wall;
For death has entered with his funeral pall.

A chair is vacant now!
A cheerful eye and a contented face
Have left, for aye, their wonted dwelling place;
And we must bow!
A blessing's gone! a noble form is riven,
To darken this cold Earth and gladden Heaven.

### THINGS A FARMER SHOULD NOT DO.

A farmer should never undertake to cultivate more land than he can do thoroughly; half tilled land is growing poorer—well tilled land is constantly improving.

A farmer should never keep more cattle, horses, sheep, or hogs, than he can keep in good order: an animal in high order the first of December, is already half wintered.

A farmer should never depend on his neighbor for what he can by care and good management, produce on his own farm; he should never beg fruit while he can plant trees, or borrow tools while he can make or buy; a high authority has said, the borrower is a servant to the lender.

The farmer should never be so immersed in political matters, as to forget to sow his wheat, dig his potatoes, and bank up his cellar; nor should he be so inattentive to them as to remain ignorant of those great questions of national and state policy which will always agitate more or less, a free people.

A farmer should shun the door of a bank as he would an approach of the plague or cholera; banks are for men of speculation, and theirs is a business with which farmers should have little to do.

A farmer should never be ashamed of his calling; we know that no man can be entirely independent, yet the farmer should remember, that if any one can be said to possess that enviable distinction, he is the man.

No farmer should allow the reproach of neglecting education to lie against himself or family; if knowledge is power, the beginning of it should be early and deeply laid in the district school.

A farmer should never use ardent spirit as a drink; if, while undergoing severe fatigue, and the hard labors of the summer, he would enjoy robust health, let him be temperate in all things.

A farmer should never refuse a fair price for anything he wishes to sell; we have known a man who had several bushels of wheat to dispose of, refuse 8*s*. because he wanted 8*s*. 6*d*. and after keeping his wheat six months, was glad to get 6*s*. 6*d*. for it.

A farmer should never allow his wood-house to be emptied of wood during the summer months; if he does, when winter comes, in addition to cold fingers, he must expect to encounter the chilling looks of his wife, and perhaps be compelled, in a series of lectures, to learn that the man who burns green wood has not mastered the A B C of domestic economy.

A farmer should never allow his window to be filled with red cloaks, tattered coats, and old hats; if he does he will most assuredly acquire the reputation of a man who tarries long at the whiskey, leaving his wife and children to freeze or starve at home.

There are three things of which the man who aims at the character of a prosperous farmer will never be niggardly—manure, tillage, and seed: and there are three things of which he will never be too liberal—promise, time, and credit.

### FLOWERS.

Says the author of Atherton, "Are not flowers the stars of earth, and are not stars the flowers of heaven? Flowers are the teachers of gentle thoughts, promoters of kindly emotion. One cannot look closely to the structure of a flower without loving it. They are emblems and manifestations of God's love to the creation, and they are the means and ministrations of man's love to his fellow creatures; for they first awaken in the mind a sense of the beautiful and good; but on its undivided beauty, and on the glorious intensity of its full strength, man cannot gaze: he can comprehend it best when prismatically separated and dispersed in the many colored beauty of flowers; and thus he reads the elements of beauty, the alphabet of visible gracefulness. The very inutility of flowers is their excellence and beauty; for, having a delightfulness in their very form and color, they lead us to thoughts of generosity and moral beauty, detached from and superior to all selfishness; so that they are pretty lessons in Nature's book of instruction, teaching man that he liveth not by bread, or for bread alone, but that he hath another than an animal life."—*Amulet.*


**ASPARAGUS ROOTS.**

FINE, large, three years old Roots of the Dutch Asparagus for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT. april 15.

**PEAR STOCKS, &c.**

A quantity of good sized Pear Stocks; Apple Stocks; White and Pink Flowering Horse Chesnuts, and Honey Locusts, for sale on very reasonable terms. Apply to
April 29. GEO. C. BARRETT.

**FLOWER SEEDS.**

An extensive collection of splendid Annual, Biennial and Perennial Flower Seeds, comprising some new and choice varieties, for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT. april 22.

**SILVER FIRS, &c.**

WILLIAM MANN of Bangor, Me. will execute at short notice orders for Silver Firs, Evergreens, &c. well packed and in good order. april 8.

**TREES FOR SALE,**

AT W. BUCKMINSTER'S Nursery, Framingham:—Apple trees, Cherry trees, Pear trees, Peach trees, Rock maple and Larch trees.

Also, Isabella Grape Vines, all of the first quality, at customary prices. * march 4.

**4000 APPLE TREES**

FOR sale by the subscriber, at Fresh Pond, in Cambridge, consisting of Baldwins, Russetts, Porters, Rivers, Siberian Crabs, and Blue Pearmains. The trees are four years from the bud and are probably the best in Massachusetts.

JONAS WYETH.

Cambridge. April 8.

**GREEN HOUSE GLASS,**

Of *superior thickness* with every quality of *Window Glass* for sale by LORING & KUPFER, No. 10 Merchants' Row.
Jan. 23. 2mis.

**PLEASANT AND VALUABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.**

SITUATED in Dorchester on the Brushhill turnpike, two miles from Roxbury street, containing 16 acres of excellent land with a mansion house, farm house, two barns and outhouses thereon, having a garden of one acre containing valuable fruits &c. The situation is unrivalled, commanding a most extensive prospect of the harbor and of the country back.

The houses are in complete repair and the whole farm under a good state of cultivation, with a good orchard of excellent fruit. For terms and particulars inquire of Messrs LOT WHEELRIGHT & SON, 46 Central Wharf, GEORGE C. BARRETT at this office, or JOSIAH WILSON on the premises.

**IMPROVED SHORT HORNED STOCK.**

To be sold, a number of fine animals, from the breed of Denton, Admiral, Wye Comet, &c. Apply to A. GREENWOOD, on the Welles farm, near Doctor Codman's Meeting-House, in Dorchester. feb. 25.

**WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER,**

A single man, who is well acquainted with his business in al its branches, and who can procure good recommendations from his last employers. Enquire at G. C. Barrett's Agricultural Warehouse, Boston. m6.

**GRAPE VINES & PLUM TREES.**

ISABELLA and Catawba of extra size and Red and White Chasselas Grapes, and of the foreign varieties.

ALSO—Plum trees of vigorous growth and of the most approved kinds, for sale by SAMUEL POND, Cambridgeport
Orders may be left at the N. E. Farmer Office. march 18.

**TO NURSERYMEN.**

The subscriber wishes to relinquish the charge of his extensive Nurseries to a tenant, or share it with a competent associate. A green house is contemplated as an appendage to the establishment. O. FISKE.

Worcester, March 16, 1835.

**GROUND PLASTER,**

From the Lubec Manufacturing Co. in casks of 500 lbs each, constantly on hand and for sale by GEO. CLARK & CO. No. 9, T Wharf. april 8.



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